Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

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CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION of the

Alexandria Advertiser AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 8th of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiſkey in tierces and bls.
Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in caſks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths,
Plains	Stuffs
Plaids	Iriſh Linens
Duffils	Humhums
Flannels	Muſlins
Swanſdown	Checks
Kerſeymeres	Shawls
Coating	Handkerchiefs
	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 26. *Auctioneers.*

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying at

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
December 16. eo

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on a bill for continuing in force "an act laying duties on licenſes for ſelling wine, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors by retail, on property ſold by auction, and on carriages."

Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Varnum moved to limit the duration of the bill to two years from the 1ſt of March, 1801.

The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Varnum, Randolph and Nicholas, and oppoſed by Mr. Griſwold.

On the queſtion being taken, there appeared 39 ayes, and 39 noes. The chairman declaring himſelf in the negative, it was loſt.

Mr. Bird diſliked that part of the bill which gave to the judicatories of the ſeveral ſtates the right of taking cognizance of ſuits for duties payable under it. He declared himſelf averſe to this inveſtment of judicial power, on the ground of expedience; but ſaid that he ſhould not on this occaſion oppoſe the bill for that reaſon. But he deemed the judicial power as delegated by the bill, to be unconſtitutional. The bill muſt be amended, before it could obtain his vote. He therefore moved ſo to amend the 1ſt ſection, as to confine all judicial power exerciſed under the bill to the federal courts.

The conſtitution expreſsly declares that "the judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, &c." If the judicial power extended to *all caſes*, ſurely it muſt extend to the preſent caſe. The conſtitution further declared "that the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts, as the congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh."—It was ſelf-evident, that the ſtate courts could not be embraced by the expreſſion *one ſupreme court*. And as to the expreſſion, *inferior courts*, he would aſk whether the ſtate tribunals could come within its meaning. It was evident to him that they could not, as they were not appointed by congreſs; as no cauſe of error lies from the ſtate to the federal courts, or writ of *mandamus*. It followed that they were not included in the true meaning of the term *inferior* courts; they were neither ordained or appointed by congreſs.

Further, the conſtitution preſcribed, that the judges ſhould receive *fixed ſalaries* payable by the United States, and hold their offices during *good behaviour*. This direction of the conſtitution precluded all other but federal courts.

Beſides theſe conſtitutional injunctions, which on his mind were irreſiſtible, on a view of the expediency of the delegated powers, it would appear that extenſive and great inconvenience attended the exerciſe of it. Under the juriſprudence of the ſeveral ſtates, ſuch a variety of laws and mode of procedure exiſted, as produced the greateſt embarraſſments. Beſides, it was not unfair to ſuppoſe in the ſucceſſion of events the occaſional exiſtence in particular ſtates, of a ſpirit of hoſtility to ſome meaſure of the federal government.

On the whole, Mr. Bird ſaid that he conſidered congreſs as equally incompetent to transfuſe into the ſtate courts, the right of judging on caſes that occurred under the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, as they were to transfuſe executive or legiſlative power, derived from that conſtitution, into the hands of the executive and legiſlative organs of the ſtate govornment.

Mr. Dennis was ſo impreſſed with the importance of a full and fair diſcuſſion of the point ſubmitted to the houſe by the gentleman from New-York, that he recommended a ſuſpenſion of any conſideration of it, until the judiciary bill came before them. Then the queſtion might be met directly. He therefore moved that the committee riſe, report progreſs, and ſit a gain, which was accordingly done, and leave to ſit a gain granted.

On motion of Mr. H. Lee the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill in relation to

THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA,

Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Randolph moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection, which is in theſe word:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the laws of the ſtate of Virginia as they exiſted on the firſt Monday of December in the year 1800, ſhall be and continue in force in that part of the diſtrict of Columbia which was ceded by the ſaid ſtate to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent ſeat of government; and that the laws of the ſtate of Maryland, as they exiſted on the ſaid firſt Monday in December, ſhall be and continue in force in that part of the ſaid diſtrict which was ceded by that ſtate to the United States, and by them accepted as aforeſaid."

Mr. H. Lee ſaid, that he was far from conſidering this bill as an act of ſupererogation. The conſtitution had prohibited the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland from legiſlating for the territory; and it now became a queſtion, whether the exiſting laws of thoſe ſtates were in force: which queſtion might come before the judiciary. To obviate all doubts, this bill in the ſhape of a declaratory one was reported.

Mr. Nicholas. This bill is not in my opinion merely an act of ſupereorgation, but an act of immenſe miſchief. I do dot agree with my colleague in the conſtruction he has given of the conſtitution. He is of opinion, that the powers given to Congreſs on this ſubject *muſt be exerciſed* by them. I think differently. Theſe powers are like many others conferred, which *may* or *may not* be exerciſed. It had never been contended that we are obliged to carry into execution all the powers with which we are inveſted. It is true, that we have nearly exhauſted the letter of our charter, in the extent to which we have gone. But this fact furniſhed no reaſon for going ſtill further.

A conſtruction contrary to that contended for had been given by Congreſs in the exerciſe of their power. The act of acceptance paſſed by Congreſs confirming the ceſſions made by Virginia and Maryland expreſsly declares "that the operation of the laws of the ſtate within ſuch diſtrict ſhall not be affected by this acceptance, until the term fixed for the removal of the government thereto, *and until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe by law provide.*"

Great force was attached to that part of the conſtitution that gave Congreſs *excluſive legiſlation* over the territory. But the ſame clauſe of the Conſtitution gave the ſame power over forts, magazines, arſenals, &c. Yet this power had never yet been aſſumed by Congreſs. The poſſeſſion of the right had heretofore been conſidered as ſufficient; the exerciſe of it was reſerved until particular circumſtances ſhould occur, which rendered it neceſſary.

I believe the committee are not prepared to ſanction the bill. To ſanction it would be to place the inhabitants of the territory in a ſituation for which they would not be thankful. It would impoſe upon them all the laws of Virginia and Maryland, as they exiſted on the firſt Monday in December, without thoſe improvements which experience may ſuggeſt.

If this bill paſſed, it would leave a conſiderable portion of the inhabitants of the territory without any judicial authorities to which they could appeal. There were parts of Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince George counties, which would have no courts to which they could apply.

Another conſequence that would reſult from the conſtruction attempted to be given to the conſtitution, was the deprivation of the inhabitants of all participation either in federal or ſtate legiſlation. As by the conſtruction, they would ceaſe to be the ſubjects of ſtate taxation, it could not be expected that the ſtates would permit them, without being taxed, to be repreſented.

Could any man deſire to place the citizens of the diſtrict in ſuch a ſtate? To deprive them of the common right of participating in the paſſage of laws which all the citizens enjoyed?

If the conſtruction be found, that we are bound to legiſlate, then all the judicial proceedings which had taken place ſince the 1ſt Monday in December, whatever affected either property or perſons, were mere nullities. I do not, however, believe the conſtruction to be found. I believe it oppoſed both to the ſpirit of the

[illegible] constitution and to the construction h[illegible] therto given by Congress. But were t[illegible] nstruction just, to adopt the propose[illegible] would be to act in a way inadequate to the impo[illegible]nce of the subject, which involving in it a system of government for a large portion of citizens, ought not to be acted upon with precipitation, but ought to be conducted by the collected wisdom of Congress, derived from mature and deliberate reflection.

Mr. H. Lee. My colleague is wrong in supposing this bill a part of a permanent system. It is only intended to cure an evil which some persons have supposed to exist, from the doubtful jurisdiction of the states of Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. Otis. Though I respect the talents of the committee who brought in the bill, yet I cannot discover that it contains a single new view or provision. Though myself at a loss to account for the necessity of the bill, the committe were certainly right if they entertained doubts, to attract the attention of the house to them.

By the first act of Congress accepting the cession the United States have legislated in the very way the gentleman from Virginia now proposes. As it appeared at that time impossible to form a code of laws, those of Maryland and Virginia were confirmed till Congress should legislate.

If it were true that Congress were bound to legislate themselves an equal obligation existed at that time with that which existed at present. Their not having done so was a strong argument against the construction now contended for.

To pass such a law as that now offered, instead of removing, would be the very mean of exciting doubt. The time may arrive when Congress must go into the subject in detail, and make those provisions that were necessary for a great city. But at present such a step was not called for: the territory had gone on very well for 10 years without the interposition of Congress, and I have no doubt it will continue for some time to come to do well without it.

Mr. Bird. This question, in my opinion, is susceptible of a very clear and precise solution. Did the acts of cession by the states, and of acceptance by Congress, take away the jurisdiction of those states, and vest it in Congress? The acts of Maryland aud Virginia make a complete cession of soil and jurisdiction to Congress. This cession has been accepted by Congress. What is the consequence of one sovereign transferring all jurisdiction to another sovereign? Does not the power that cedes give up all right whatever to that which accepts? The words of the constitution are that Congress shall exercise *exclusive* legislation. If Congress exercise *exclusive* legislation, does it not follow that no other body can exercise any legislation whatever.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) does not deny the power altogether, but limits it as a power, that *may* or *may not* be exercised by congress; and in illustration of his opinion, instances the power to naturalise and to pass bankrupt laws. But the cases are not analogous. These last are powers that congress may or may not exercise. The constitution does not apply to them the term *exclusive*; nor are they shut out by the actual words of that instrument, or by necessary inference.

Over some objects congress have partial authority; but in this case their authority is absolute and exclusive of all other; from which irresistibly follows the absolute cession of all power in the ceding body.

It was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of the constitution that after this territory became the actual seat o government, no authority, but that of congress, should be in force.

The act of cession by the states, after stating the terms of cession, contains a proviso, that the power of legislation thereby vested in Congress shall not impair the force of the laws of Maryland and Virginia till congress shall otherwise by law provide. A proviso is to prevent something from being done. that without it woule be done. Congress declared the same thing, when they accepted the cession with the same proviso. This proviso tends to supercede the cession. Having this effect it must fall as confliction with the act to which it is a proviso. It must be considered as absolutely void. A proviso is intended to prevent the operation of a particulat thing, not to give an operation to it. It may prevent the enaction of a particular law, but it cannot re-enact that law.

A difference of opinion seemed to exist as to the period when the powers of the states were superceded. It was the opinion of some gentlemen that they ceased on the completion of the act of cession. The committee consider them as ceasing on the 1st Monday in December of the present year. It became the house solemnly to settle this point, before they entered into the consideration of a complicated system of government.

If the legislative powers of the states had ceased, it follows as a necessary consequence, that the judicial powers had also ceased.

For these reasons I think it will be best to declare that things shall remain in statu quo. If the ordinary jurisdiction establish-ed be not competent, it may easily be made so.

Mr. Randolph was not prepared to enter into a discussion of the important point before the committee. He would only state the dilemma in which the inhabitants of Columbia would be placed by the construction given to the constitution by his colleague, who was of opinion, that all legislative and judicial powers derived from Virginia and Maryland, ceased on the 1st Monday of December. If this construction were true, was it not equally true that the bill now proposed would be of the same validity, and of no more validity than the act of acceptance passed by congress.

From his unpreparedness, what he offered was submitted more in the form of hints than of correct arguments. But it seemed to him that if the construction contended for should prevail, it would disfranchise the corporations of George-town, and Alexandria, and all other corporations within the district. Would it not place the territory in a situation of the conquered country? According to this construction, the territory was in a state of anarchy, and murder, if committed, would be no crime.

Further, if the constitutional provision is obligatory on us to assume exclusive legislation, are we not bound to establish uniform laws throughout the entire district, and of course are we not prohibited from establishing one system in one place, and a different system in another?

One other objection merited the gentleman's notice. The laws of Virginia precluded every officer under its government from holding any federal office.

From the impression made on his mind by those considerations Mr. Randolph said, he would be wanting to himself and to his country if he agreed to the bill.—He hoped, therefore that the committee would rise and not precipitate a decision.

Mr. Harper was in favor of the motion that the committee should rise, for the purpose of recommitting the bill to a select committee. He would state his reasons. The object of the first section was to assume jurisdiction. That was his object. He wished the establishment of a judiciary, competent to carrying into effect the laws now existing. He wished this object to accomplished in a fair, open, direct way. At some future period, Congress might find it necessary to enter into a system of legislation in detail, and to have established numerous police regulations. At this time the present exigency would be provided for by confirming the laws of Virginia and Maryland, and by giving effect to them by the institution of a competent judicial authority.

Mr. Nicholas said, that he should vote for the committee rising from a different motive from that which actuated the gentleman from South-Carolina. He hoped the business would be suffered for the present to sleep.

The construction given to the constitution by the gentleman from New-York, did not render it merely expedient in Congress to assume jurisdicton, but rendered it an absolute duty. In reply to his remarks the gentleman had alledged, that the authority given by the constitution in relation to this territory, differed from the other powers vested in Congress inasmuch as the former investment of power had connected with it the word *exclusive;* whereas the latter had not. The meaning which Mr. Nicholas affixed to this word, was altogether different from the one now contended for. The constitution does not say, Congress shall possess *exclusive power of legislation:* but that they shall have power of *exercising exclusive legislation.*

The acts of cession and acceptance contained a construction directly opposite to that now made. They declare that the laws of Maryland and Virginia shall continue till congress shall alter them. Their cessation is made to depend on an uncertain event, viz. whether congress shall legislate or not. Not a tittle in the constitution or in our practice under the constitution, infringed our liberty to act or not to act.

What would be the effect of this law on the inhabitants of the Territory? It would impose on them the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they existed on a particular day, without any capability of improvements from the improved code of those states.

Mr. Nicholas had heard of no inconveniences which had arisen from the non-assumption of power by congress. The people in the territory of Columbia had been a happy people for more than a hundred years under their state governments; and he had no doubt would remain so without the intepositon of congress, who, at present were unqualified to act.

After some remarks by Messrs. Harper and H. Lee, the question was taken on the committe rising, and carried without a division.

The committee rose, the chairman requested leave to sit again, which was not granted.

Mr. Harper then moved to recommit the bill to the same committee that introduced it.

Mr. Harper. The objection made by the gentleman from Virginia to an assumption of power by congress goes to say that the constitutional provision, the acts of cession of Maryland and Virginia, and the act of acceptance by congress, shall be all a dead letter; and that the territory shall continue, as heretofore, under its old jurisdiction. This was to all intents and purposes the amount of the gentleman's remarks. He asked, what necessity for the exercise of power by congress? Had not the citizens lived happily for a hundred years under the state governments? This Mr. H. did not dispute. It was probably true that they had lived as happily as other portions of citizens under the state governments. But the provision of the constitution on this subject had not been made with this view. It was made to bestow dignity and independence on the government of the union. It was to protect it from such outrages, as had occurred when it was differently situated, when it was without competent legislative, executive, and judicial power to insure to itself respect. While the government was under the guardianship of state laws, those laws might be inadequate to its protection, or there might exist a spirit hostile to the general government, or at any rate indisposed to give it proper protection. This was one reason, among others, for the provisions of the constitution, confirmed and carried into effect by the acts of Maryland and Virginia, and by the act of Congress.

The object of the gentleman was to defeat all these acts, and all these arrangements, in subversion of that provision which the constitution had made, and of that necessity which it had foreseen.

The gentleman from Virginia requires more time. He thinks we are not prepared to legislate. But if his (Mr. H's) ideas were adopted there would be no occasion for this. The territory has laws; and Mr. H. believed these laws would answer very well for fifty years, without giving Congress much trouble to modify them.

The establishment of a judiciary would be very easy, and would require little time. As to a police, it may be necessary hereafter. At present it was not necessary. With regard to a corporation, he was against it at present, and did not think it would ever be necessary.

Mr. Nicholas did not consider the power imparted by the constitution as imperative. He therefore could not fairly be charged with a desire to deviate from the designs of its framers. The power was like a coat of armour, intended to protect the government in periods of danger, and not to be worn at all times for parade and shew.

Remarks had been made to shew that the dignity and independence of the government required the assumption. All such arguments when set against the happiness of the people were inconclusive. Mr. N. had always been taught to consider the true dignity of the government as indissolubly connected with the happiness of the people; and was unable to unlearn all that he had heretofore acquired to this effect.

Mr. Craik agreed with the member from South-Carolina as far as his remarks went: but he did not think that they extended far enough. He was himself friendly to the institution of a local government for local purposes, leaving all federal powers to Congress. If the bill should be recommitted, he would be prepared to offer a plan conformably to these ideas.

He felt no alarm at the doubts ſuggeſted of the validity of the laws of Maryland and Virginia. He believed that they were ſtill in force; and did not think there was any abſolute neceſſity for Congreſs to act at all at preſent. Still he thought that delay would only multiply the inconveniences already experienced in the formation of a plan of government.—A plan might be ſo framed as to protect the general government, as well as in ſome degree, the inhabitants of the territory from any tyranny that ſome gentlemen ſuppoſed might be exerciſed by Congreſs.

He concluded by expreſſing a hope that a completely organized ſyſtem might be formed and adopted.

Mr. Dennis coincided with his colleague in deſiring an aſſumption of juriſdiction by congreſs. But before he committed himſelf by an opinion, he wiſhed to ſee an entire plan ſubmitted. As to the bill before the committee, it was little more than an abſtract propoſition.

Mr. Dennis believed that the aſſumption by Congreſs would be agreeable to the inhabitants, if a good ſyſtem were adopted.

Mr. C. Goodrich advocated the recommitment of the bill, that a more complete ſyſtem might be deviſed, and ſubmitted to the houſe in a more direct way.

The queſtion of recommitment was carried, and two members were added to the original committee.

The committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs reported it as their opinion, that it would be proper to continue the Seditior Law, which expires with the cloſe of this ſeſſion, for two years longer.

Ordered to lie on the table.

SALEM, December 23.

Above 200 cords of wood, chiefly board logs, drifted aſhore upon Lynn beach on Saturday night laſt, ſuppoſed to have been carried out of the rivers at the eaſtward in a late freſh.

Within a few days a number of boxes of candles have drifted aſhore at Nahant.

Captain Preble of the Eſſex, receives public teſtimonies of the good attention he paid to the fleet under his convoy from Batavia.

The Riches of the Sea.

The ſchr. Two Siſters, David Forris, jun. maſter, lately arrived at Beverly, from the Grand Bank, with a cargo of 500 quintals of fiſh. This veſſel has performed three fiſhing voyages this ſeaſon, in the ſhort ſpace of ſix months and a half, and landed at leaſt 1700 quintals—a very rare inſtance of induſtry and ſucceſs.

December 26.

Entered, ſchr. Catharine, Obear, Havanna; ſchrs. Patty, Knowlton; Britain, Woodberry; Cynthia, Ramidell, Weſt-Indies.

Cleared, ſhip Riſing States, Beckford, Savanna; brig Nancy, Barker, Barcelona; ſchrs. Five Siſters, Babbidge, New-Orleans; Induſtry, Cook, Parlermo; brig Nancy, Williams, Barcelona; brig Friendſhip, Ray, Trinidad.

BOSTON, December 25,

TELEGRAPH.

We underſtand that a Mr. Grout has obtained a patent for the excluſive erection of Telegraphs in this country: that he is now in town, and propoſes to make a few experiments, to demonſtrate the goodneſs of his ſyſtem, by ſignal ſtaffs, &c. to be raiſed on Fort Independence and Fort-hill, and that he has further in view the erection of a telegraphic line of communication between Boſton and Martha's Vineyard, if there are no inſurmountable natural impediments; and at leaſt, ſo far in that direction as will greatly facilitate the receipt of news from thence.

December 26.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Orders, we learn, have been iſſued from the Navy-Office to ſuſpend the equipment of our national ſhips for the preſent.

FROM LONDON.

We yeſterday learnt, that a veſſel had arrived at New-Bedford, after a paſſage of 35 days from England; but we have not been able to aſcertain the news received by her.—If the report is well founded ſhe muſt have brought papers to the middle of November. We have already received London papers to the 13th of November.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

The United States frigate Conſtellation, —— Barron, eſq. and Ganges ſloop of war, John Molowny, eſq. came up from the Hook yeſterday, and anchored oppoſite the Watering place, Staten Iſland.

Cenſus taken in 1790, for Richmond county (N. Y.) amounted to 3829 ſouls, Taken in 1800 amounts to 4563. Increaſe in 10 years, 734.

A bookſeller of Halle, in Germany, has publiſhed a proſpectus of a New Literary Journal, to commence on the 1ſt of January, 1801, in which authors are to give notices and reviews of their own works.

Entered, ſhip Cygnet, Gores, Jamaica; brig Delight, Ingraham, Falmouth, 44 days; ſloop Preſident, ——, Charleſton.

Cleared, ſhips Jacob, Moore, Madeira; Olive Branch, Bunker, Londonderry; Allegany, Paddock, Liverpool; William & Jane, Stephens, Dublin; ſnow Ann and Mary, Campbell, Cape-Francois; brigs Union, Adams, Jamaica; Dorſey, Ellis, Port Republican; ſchrs. Den Gode Henſight, Smith, St. Croix; Juno, Norton, Port Republican; ſloops Betſy, Bunker, Cape de Verde; Abigail, Hill, Havana.

The Ship Sophia has arrived at Charleſton from this port. The ſchr. Maria from this port, arrived at Porto-Rico in 21 days.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

Arrived, Schr. Deborah, Lewis, Boſton; Britiſh brig Experiment, Bailey, Tortola.

Cleared, brig Molly, Harding, N. W. Coaſt of America.

Captain Lord, of the brig Abigail, from Madeira, left there the following veſſels:

Ship Juno, brigs Paramaribo and Hunter, all of N. York. The two former to ſail in two days for the Iſle of May, the latter next day for N. York.

January 2.

The ſhip Neptune, Dandelot, has arrived at the Point, a cartel from Bordeaux, which place ſhe left the 2d. and the river the 20th of November. She brings Paris Gazettes to the 16th of November, from which we ſhall extract for our next. Capt. Dandelot, who came up to town this morning, informs that the utmoſt tranquility prevails in the interior of France, and that the congreſs at Luneville were proceeding in the diſcuſſion of the objects of their miſſion. The people of France evince an ardent deſire for peace with the United States.

There are a number of paſſengers on board, one of whom is general Ira Allen, of Vermont.

Arrived, ſchooner Olive Branch, Han[illegible] New-York.

Cleared, brig Harriet, Shockley, Po[illegible] Republican; Hope, Richards, Cape Francois; ſchooner Jane, Toby, Havanna.

Capt. Dandelot, from Bordeaux, paſſed in the river coming up, ſhip James, Moore, from Rio de la Plata.

PITTSBURGH, December 19.

Yeſterday arrived here General JAMES WILKINSON, commander of the American army. He was met and eſcorted to town by a number of gentlemen both civil and military. He arrived ſooner than was expected or the evidences of reſpect and attachment would have been more numerous. He was ſaluted by a diſcharge of cannon from fort Fayette, and the countenances of the citizens ſaid welcome to this highly eſteemed officer.

Mrs. Wilkinſon came with the General, and is in good health, conſidering the fatigue of ſuch a long journey at this inclement ſeaſon.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The following is the number of Inhabitants of Alexandria, according to the laſt cenſus, taken by Thomas Pollard, in the year 1800.

Free white males under 10 years old	590
Do. over 10 and under 16	246
Do. over 16 and under 26	415
Do. over 26 and under 45	489
Do. over 45	192
Free white females under 10	551
Do. over 10 and under 16	255
Do. over 16 and under 26	406
Do. over 26 and under 45	424
Do. over 45	162
Free mulattoes and negroes	365
Slaves	905
Total	5000

A motion was made and carried in the Houſe of Delegates of this ſtate, on Wedneſday laſt, for poſtponing the further conſideration of the bill "Changing the preſent ſyſtem of the high court of chancery," until the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly—in order to aſcertain the ſenſe of the people of this commonwealth on that important ſubject.

Among the benefits to be derived from a change of adminiſtration, we may enumerate the following.

1ſt. The pages of the Aurora, and its little dependant papers will be no longer ſtained with calumny and abuſe of upright men; but will for four years, be filled with eulogies on the adminiſtration. This exchange will be much for the better. As praiſe is more commendable than blame. If the adminiſtration ſhould be good, the praiſe will be merited—If evil, ſtill the Aurora, to be conſiſtent, muſt applaud it—And the *praiſe* of a *bad* adminiſtration, is a leſs evil than the *abuſe* of a good one.

2d. The friends of the late and preſent adminiſtration will have a favorable opportuntity to ſhow the exellence of their principles and their ſuperior merit, by treating the government with reſpect in the hands of men they do not like. The papers of that party will not be filled with lies and ſlander againſt the conſtituted authorities; but with a dignity that diſdains the meanneſs and the baſeneſs of bringing the laws into contempt, they will ſtrive to give efficacy to the government.

3. The pretended republicans, who [illegible] at the marks of reſpect paid to Gen. Waſhington and Mr. Adams, and who are already preparing to celebrate the ſeſſion of their good, Jefferſon, with magnificent feſtivals, will now learn that their is a wide difference between *directing* and *abuſing*, the adminiſtration of government—between the reſponſibility of *acting* at the head of affairs, and the reſponſibility of *complaining* at the acts of others.

[N. Y. Com. Ad.]

By a proclamation from the Board of Health of Philadelphia, no veſſel from any Spaniſh port in Europe is permitted to approach nearer that city than Marcus Hook, without their ſpecial permiſſion firſt being obtained.

Tax on Bachelors.

A bill has been introduced into the Houſe of Repreſentateves of North-Carolina, for the further taxing of Bachelors, and to forward the population of the ſtate, by promoting and encouraging Matrimony,

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Prices Current at Havanna, December 1.

Flour 16 to 17 dols. per barrel.

Beef, 18 to 20 do. do.

Pork none at market, and in great demand.

Alexandria Dancing Aſſemblies.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are informed that the ſecond Aſſembly will be held at Gadſby's Hotel, on Thurſday evening next, the 8th inſt.

January 6.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 8th inſt. at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,
French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in caſks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerſeymeres, coatings, ſwandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Iriſh linens, humhums, German and Britiſh oſnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muſlins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

To be Rented,

And poſſeſſion given immediately—

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1ſt Month 7th.

IMPORTED
d for sale by the ſubſcriber at the Coun- Wharf, a general aſſortment of Cologne -ſtones, from Amſterdam, with hand Mill-ſtones and German ſteel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t‡

The Subſcribers and Members of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the ſaid month.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

THE ſtockholders in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, at the Court Houſe in the ſaid town, for the purpoſe of electing fifteen perſons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that inſtitution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of ſaid Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above muſt be ſubſcribed before two witneſſes.

December 24. eo9t

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER,

INFORMS his ſcholars in particular and the ladies and gentleman of Alexandria generally, that he has removed the place of his tuition from O'Neale and Ward's tavern, to Richard Lewis's houſe, corner of King and Waſhington-ſtreets, formerly the Swan tavern, but at preſent unoccupied and as retired as can be expected.

January 2. eo3t‡

For Sale,

A ſtout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, *belonging to a gentleman in Frederickſburg.*

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accuſtomed to the buſineſs of gardening, taking care of horſes, and the uſual occupations of a town ſervant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiſer.

December 30. eo3t‡

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, ſecond and coarſe broad and narrow cloths, kerſeymeres, ſwanſdowns, coatings, ſwanſkins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruſſeletts, Iriſh linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worſted hoſe, dimities, checks, ſilks, threads, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore, on Union, between Prince and Duke-ſtreets.

Caſtile ſoap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiſkey
Eaſt and Weſt-India ſugar, coffee, &c.
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper aſſorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, aſſorted handſomely, in caſes
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's ſhoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handſome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be ſold low for caſh or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

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FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years paſt, ſituated on Prince-Street, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. No ſtand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extenſive wholeſale, wet or dry good buſineſs. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be ſtowed on the premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Thoſe deſirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I ſhall in future do buſineſs.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

Freſh Raiſins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jameſſon,

Who has (as uſual) a general aſſorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Iriſh and Country Whiſkey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter caſks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. caſks of Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molaſſes, Spaniſh Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the lateſt importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, ſpinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Muſtard, and Spaniſh Segars; all of which will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual cuſtomers.

Alſo, five likely, ſtrong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiſer.*

Waſhington Tavern.

Peter Heiſkell

Acquaints his former cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and eſtabliſhed an Inn in *Alexandria.*

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

NOTICE.

THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives on Thurſday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

January 5. eow4

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ſervice of the Potomac Company for the enſuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if deſirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

An extenſive and well choſen Aſſortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horſburgh reſpectfully informs thoſe of his cuſtomers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will ſell for Caſh or Produce only.

December 22. d

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

To be Hired on the 1ſt day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Eſſex, between 20 and 30 Nergroes, conſiſting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making buſineſs in Frederickſburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one ſhould apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Weſtmoreland, December 5. 10d‡

NOTICE.

Intending ſhortly to leave this place, it is requeſted of thoſe to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Waſhington's or my own account, that they ſend their bills to Mrs. Waſhington or me, on or before the firſt day of January next, when they ſhall be paid—and thoſe who are indebted to Mrs. Waſhington, or me, will pleaſe to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

To Rent

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A convenient dwelling houſe and ſtore, with neceſſary out-houſes, &c. ſituate on Duke-ſtreet near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to rent, will view the premiſes.—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

Jaunary 1. eo3t‡

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for Caſh or Produce.

He has alſo for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 keg white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.